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JANUARY,

27, 1919.

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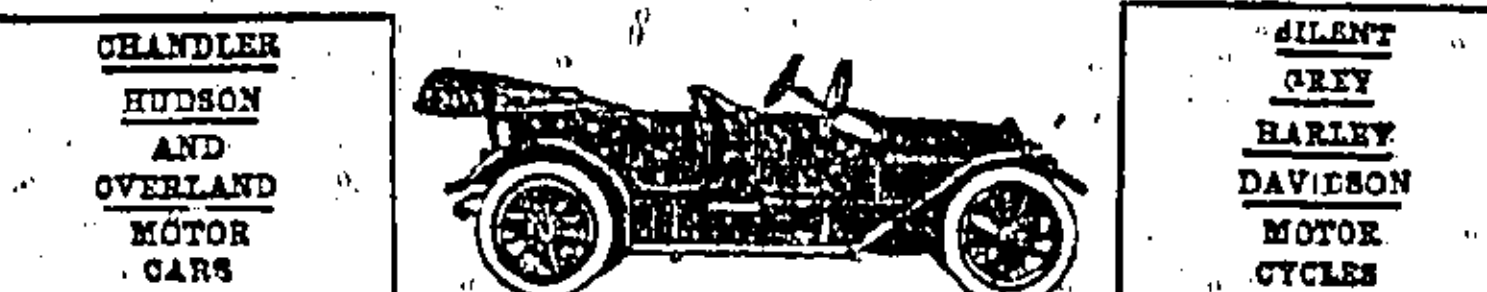
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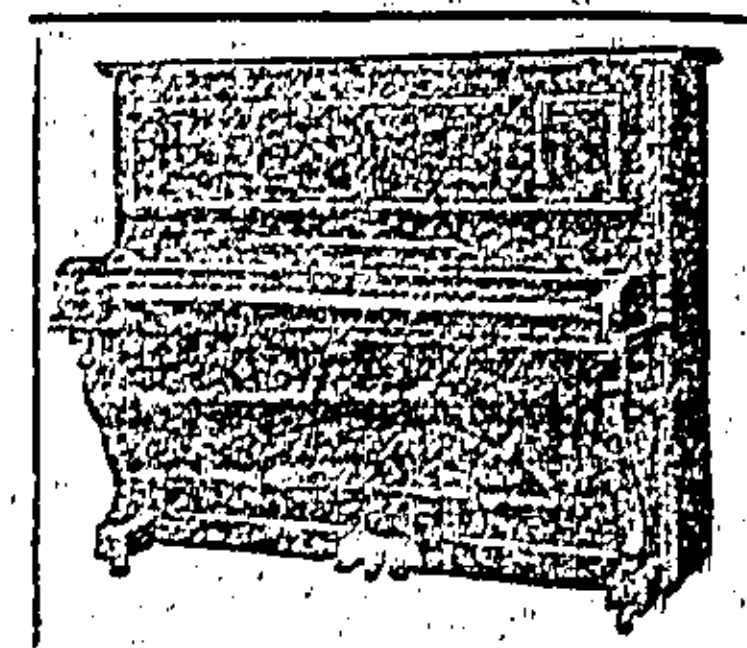
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

OFFICIAL "NEWS."

LONDON, January 26.
At the Peace Conference, draft
resolutions were adopted without
change.

SECOND SESSION.

The second public session of the
full Peace Conference was opened
by Mr. Clemenceau, who presided
over a full attendance of delegates.
After President Wilson had moved
the League of Nations resolution
already adopted, Mr. Lloyd George
said: I should not have intervened,
but it is necessary for me to state
how emphatically the people of the
Empire during the last few years
have not been able to devote as much
time as they would have liked to this
question, it is because they were
entirely occupied with other ques-
tions that seemed more urgent for
the moment.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing,
said: Had I had the slightest doubt
regarding the wisdom of the League
of Nations, that doubt would have
vanished before the spectacle I saw
last Sunday, when I visited a region
which a few years ago was the theatre
in a very fair hand. We drove for
hours through what was a wilderness
of desolation, torn and shattered and
rent beyond all recognition. We
visited one city which had been very
beautiful. Here we saw a scene
which no indemnity can ever make
good. One of the cruellest features
was the knowledge that Frenchmen,
who love their land more than any
other people, had had to assist the
enemy in demolishing their own
houses. Not far from here I saw
acres of graves of the fallen. These
are the results of the only organized
methods that civilized nations have
ever established or sought to estab-
lish to settle disputes between each
other. I said to myself it is surely
time to set up some other method
to settle quarrels than this organized
slaughter. I don't know if we shall
succeed, but it is already a success
that we have undertaken it.

THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, January 25.
A communiqué from Paris to-day
says the following draft resolution
regarding the League of Nations was
submitted at to-day's full Confer-
ence:

Clause A.—It is essential to the
maintenance of the World Settle-
ment which the associated nations
have now met to establish, that a
League of Nations be created to
promote international co-operation
to ensure the fulfilment of accepted
international obligations and to pro-
vide safeguards against war.

Clause B.—The League should be
treated as an integral part of the
general peace treaty and should be
open to every civilized nation which
can be relied on to promote its ob-
jects.

Clause C.—The members of the
League should periodically meet in
international conference and should
have a permanent organization and
secretariat to carry on the business
of the League in the intervals be-
tween conferences.

The conference therefore appoints
a committee representative of the
associated governments to work out
the details of the constitution and
functions of the League.

PUNISHMENT COMMISSION.

LONDON, January 25.
A draft resolution regarding
breaches of the laws of war runs:
That a commission composed of two
representatives apiece from the five
great Powers, and of five elected by
the other Powers, be appointed to
enquire and report, firstly, as to the
responsibility of the authors of the
war; secondly, as to facts regarding
breaches of the laws and customs
of war committed by the Germans
and their allied forces on land, sea,
and in the air; thirdly, the degree
of responsibility for these offences
attaching to particular members of
the enemy forces, including mem-
bers of the General Staffs and other
individuals, however highly placed;
fourthly, as to the constitution and
procedure of a tribunal appropriate
to the trial of these offences; and
fifthly, general with the regard to
cognate matters.

INDEMNITIES COMMISSION.

LONDON, January 25.
The communiqué also mentions
a draft resolution regarding "repara-
tion." It reads: That a commission
be appointed not exceeding three
representatives apiece from each of
the five great Powers, and not ex-
ceeding two apiece from Belgium,
Greece, Poland, Rumania, and
Serbia, to examine and report, first-
ly, as to the amount for reparation

which the enemy countries ought to
pay; secondly, what they are capable
of paying; and thirdly, the method,
form, and time within which pay-
ment should be made.

LABOUR COMMISSION.

The draft resolution regarding
industrial and labour questions runs:
That a commission be appointed
composed of two representatives
apiece from the five great Powers
and of five representatives to be
elected by the other Powers, to en-
quire into the conditions of employ-
ment from an international aspect
and to consider the international
means necessary to secure common
action on matters affecting the con-
ditions employment, and to recom-
mend the formation of a permanent
agency to continue such enquiry and
consideration with and under the
direction of the League of Nations.

PORTS, CANALS, AND RAILWAYS.

Another draft resolution was:
That a commission composed of two
representatives apiece from the five
great Powers and of five representa-
tives to be elected by the other
Powers be appointed to enquire and
report upon an international regime
of ports, waterways, and railways.

LONDON, January 25.
Mr. Wilson, in moving the
League of Nations resolution, dwelt
on the necessity for the formation
of such a body. He was convinced
that some questions required settle-
ment which were not susceptible of
competent judgment at present.
It was necessary to satisfy the con-
science of mankind that the Peace
Conference lay under a solemn
obligation to make permanent pro-
vision for justice and peace. They
must ensure that science as well as
armed men be henceforth kept in the
harness of civilization.

PARIS DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, January 24.
Paris is strongly criticising the
delay and verbiage of the Peace
Conference. Its chief business, they
say, is the Peace Terms to be im-
posed on Germany, and to make
arrangements for the ultimate peace
of the world.—(Havas).

FRENCH DESTROYER LOST.

LONDON, January 24.
The French destroyer 325, struck
a drifting mine and sank off Tunis.
Eighteen men of the crew are mis-
sing.—(Havas).

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 26.
New York reports further silver
shipments to India, amounting to
\$16,300,000. The total shipped since
the inciting began is \$102,550,000.

"BOLSHEVISM" IN BRITAIN.

PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT
TAKE DIFFERENT VIEWS.

LONDON, January 25.
The air is full of strikes and run-
nings of strikes, and the country-wide
industrial unrest looks like working
up to a serious climax. Following
the refusal of the delegates of the
blacksmiths, etc., to recommend a
resumption of work, as cabled yes-
terday, there are some renewed
threats of big strikes on the Clyde
and at Belfast, where the engineers
and Allied trades are demanding a
44-hours week. In the case of Bel-
fast, the demand is a 40 hours week
of five days.

In the case of the Clyde, the
Minister for Labour to-day urged the
Clyde men to negotiate with the
employers in pursuance of the policy
followed in connection with other
trade disputes.

Meanwhile, the Government's re-
fusal of the demand of the National
Police Union for recognition may
mean a serious police strike in Lon-
don and the provinces. The Govern-
ment contend that representative
boards exist in London and many
provincial districts where the men
may make collective representation.
The issue is regarded as most im-
portant. It is pointed out that if
the Union be recognised, the police
will be subject to two authorities,
namely, to the Law and to the
Union, and the question is asked,
what would happen in case the latter
were calling a sympathetic strike?
However, there is much public sym-
pathy with the police, especially as
regards better pay and the general
conditions. It is hoped some via
media will be found in the matter
of the recognition of the Union.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH TRADE.

SLUMP IN FREIGHTS PROMISED.

A MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Sir Albert Stanley, addressing the
Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce
yesterday evening, said he would be
much happier if he could see stronger
indications of the restoration and de-
velopment of trade in this country. There
was plenty of trade obtainable in the
world. It was the deliberate policy of
the Government that restrictions and
controls should be removed as rapidly as
possible, but that restrictions upon
exports must be maintained in
respect of things vital to our and
our Allies' interests; and the blockade
must be maintained until peace was
definitely secured. The Government
also proposed speedily to end the
system of priority, possible early in
March.

There was more shipping available
than cargo, and it was expected that
in the summer the world tonnage effort
would equal the pre-war tonnage.
Traders might anticipate a very big
slump in shipping rates. He thought
it was a fair suggestion that
Government should restrict im-
ports until manufacturers were
re-established on a peace footing, and it
might be accepted by the Government.
A Ministry of Commerce was
urgently to be established. Ex-
perienced men were already invited to
join the board. Sir Albert Stanley
concluded that strikes were a difficult
problem which must be faced and
solved.

FRENCH COLONIAL REPRE- SENTATION.

LONDON, Jan. 19.
The arrangements for British colonies
to be specially represented at the Peace
Conference has excited comment in
French colonial circles. In virtue of
the Paris system, the French Govern-
ment will utilise the services of qualified
plenipotentiaries whenever their colony
questions arise for discussion.

FRENCH FOOD LAW.

LONDON, Jan. 19.
M. Decrais, the French Food Minister,
increases to 400 grammes the bread
rations for civilian categories limited at
present to 300, the change taking effect
on February 1.—(Havas).

RUSSIA AND THE POWES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.
According to a "Havas" message
dated January 19, which has been
delayed, the five great Powers agreed
that the representation of any Russian
element at the Conference is at this
moment impossible. The question of
Allied intervention in Russia is most
difficult. All the great Powers are
said to be against intervention with
their armies.
The Poles declared to the Conference
that they are prepared to deal with a
Bolshevik invasion if they can have
assistance and munitions from the
Allies.

STRONG PROTESTS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.
The American Mission is confident
that the Wilson plan for a conference
on an island in the Sea of Marmara is
the most safe to follow. One motive is
the retrieving of the enormous sums of
money loaned to Russia by the debt
being afterwards repudiated by the
Bolsheviks. Proper recognition of
Russian foreign indebtedness is one of
the principal points to be discussed at
the island conference.
The Russian Embassy in Paris is the
headquarters of the council of statesmen
representing the co-ordinating activities
of the three governments, including
Omsk and Archangel.

The Peace Conference has done a
fatal act likely to strengthen the
abominable anarchy in its official
recognition of Bolshevism which is grow-
ing to be a menace to the entire world,
they say, and refuse to associate with
Bolshevism. They will not send
delegates to the Isle of Princes.—
(Havas).

THE FRENCH SHIPWRECK.

The French liner "Chaoua" (1,334
tons) whose wreck was previously
cabled, struck a drifting mine at mid-
night in the Straits of Messina. She
had left Marseilles two days before
bound for Constantinople with 299
civilians and 401 soldiers. 184 pas-
sengers were saved, including M. Ber-
trand, the French Minister to Greece.—
(Havas).

PORTUGAL.

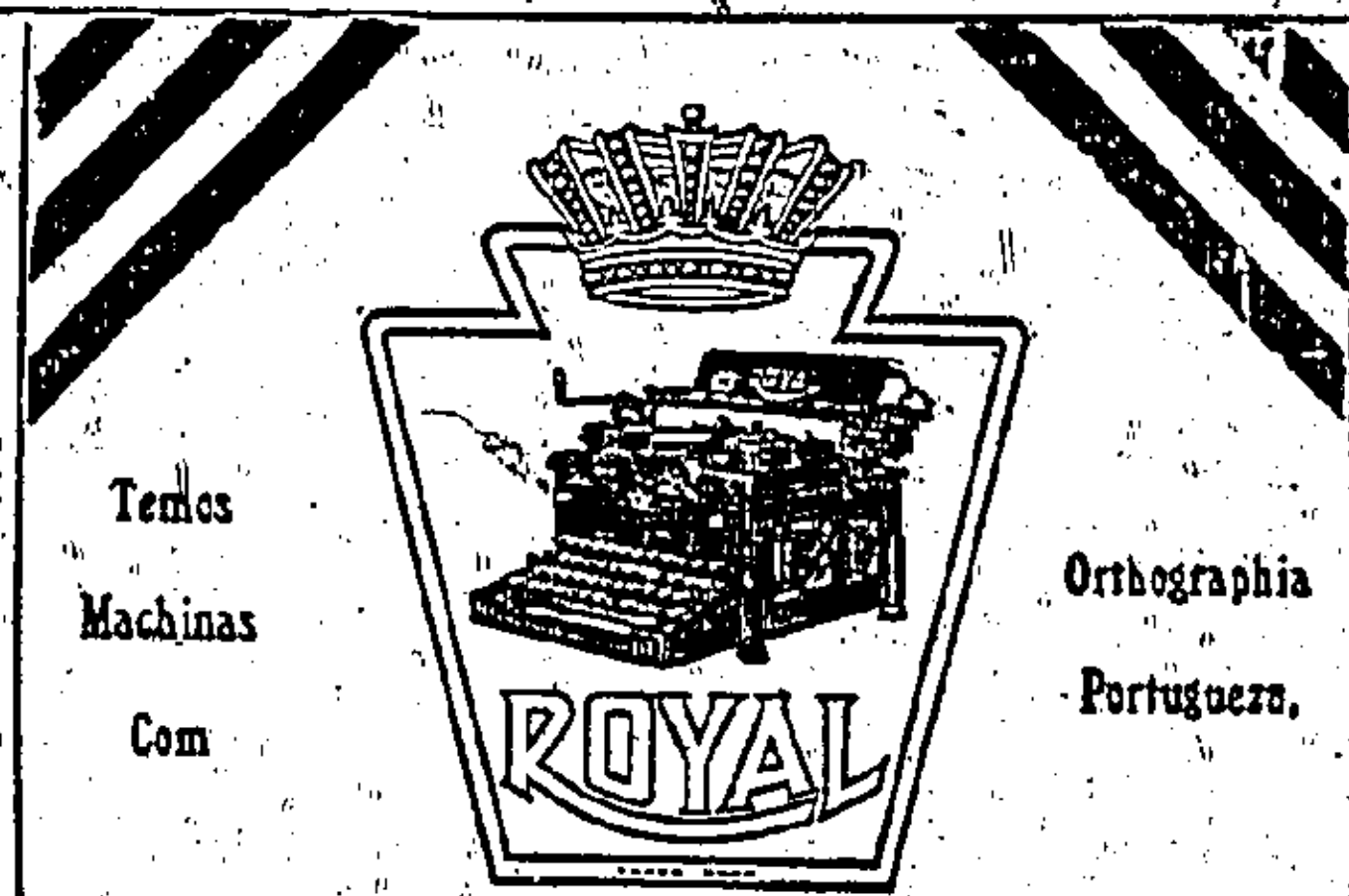
LONDON, Jan. 25.
A Paris message from Lisbon says
the republicans have been victorious
over the monarchists there.

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be sold at low price.

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DISINFEC-
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TO BE
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AT ALL
THE
LEADING
STORES.
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A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.
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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1919.

RUSSIA.

A few days ago a cablegram told us that the British Government was willing to treat at the Paris Conference with anybody except the Russian Bolsheviks, on account of their barbarous excesses. This was a virtuous determination of the Government, not of the British people. The present Government is supposed to have a mandate from the people, according to Mr. Lloyd George, but an impartial study of the General Election will leave us in doubt as to the nature of that mandate's instructive content. For Mr. Lloyd George, who has complacently confessed to some knowledge of electioneering tactics, has done in 1918 very much what Mr. Chamberlain did in 1900. In that election, known as the Khaki Election, Mr. Chamberlain went to the country on the ground that the Boer war was won, and that he wanted a fresh mandate. He boasted, on getting it, that he had "dished the Liberals," and it wasn't until six years later that he and his received the verdict of an awakened public. Mr. Lloyd George's remarkable prompt application for a mandate was meant to dish the Labour Party, so many of whose supporters were away doing their country's work. This is why the Labour leaders, or most of them, refused to take part in the Government. Having gone on so long with his "win the war" mandate, Mr. Lloyd George would not have shocked anybody if he had carried on another six months or so, till peace was formally declared. He is now in Paris, that the "people being wholeheartedly glad at the collapse of the enemy, are willing to leave the punishing off of that enemy to the men who, to do them justice, deserved some credit for this happy issue. But with regard to the tremendous issues of the Paris Conference, involving the future of civilization more than the mere winding up of a bad business that is over, he has no mandate and has asked for none. He

had no mandate to agree to the French preference for secret diplomacy. He had no mandate for that definite pronouncement regarding the Russian Bolsheviks. It would now seem, from Saturday's and today's cables, that this definite and sternly virtuous determination has had to be reversed. The Powers have now invited three representatives "from every organized group now exercising or attempting to exercise authority." Clearly this includes the Bolshevik group, previously banned. Another cable, curiously enough, says that this decision (reversing the Government's previous decision) "is welcomed in Great Britain as raising the whole problem to a lofty plane"—with fears that it may antagonize the other Russian groups. Reuter has yet to tell us what they think about it, though there is a message saying that "the Russian Ambassadors in Paris" (who have a mandate from a minority) approve the conference plan.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to come across what seem to be genuine Russian opinions from the leading Russian paper of Siberia, the "Novosti Jizni," as translated by the "Russian Daily News." This paper accuses us (the English) of profiting by President Wilson's idealistic promises while the war was on, without any intention of ever taking them seriously. However just this may be as applied to the Political Gang, we are happy to be able to deny its truth as regards our people, a considerable number of whom did and do take such hopes of reconstruction seriously. A still larger proportion would support them, were they not deceived by such political ingenuities as were described at the beginning of this article.

Russians of the thinking class (no doubt owing to the rotten conditions hitherto prevailing) tend to pessimism. This Russian paper seems to have no hope of a just peace, of national equality under the League. It notes that Wilson is faced with opposition even in his own country. This is too naïve. In all countries, reformers have to fight (often a losing battle) against the narrow and self-regarding prejudices of the so-called "practical man-of-the-world." Even amongst reformers, starting off with the best

intentions, human passion is often too strong for reason. Do we not see in Russia, among the revolutionaries, and especially the Bolshevik group, a manifestation of that reactionary hatred which marked the origins of the French Revolution? Yet to-day all the world respects the French.

The "Novosti Jizni" points out the claims of England, France, and Italy that oppose the Wilsonian ideal, as well as the American ambitions that fail to square with it. Its suspicions are naturally strengthened by the fact that Britain (Government, not People) has decided in favour of a private Conference, and of "communiqués" that do not communicate. It believes that the Censorship is still doing so. (This again is not the People). Naturally, all this leads up to Russia's chances at the Peace Conference, which this paper regards as poor. "The idea cannot fail to arise in Russian public opinion that there are irreconcilable contradictions between the Allied declarations and the Allied acts. The sovereign rights of the Russian people to their territory (to Siberia) have not been lost. The Russian patriots who invited foreigners to interfere in Russian affairs to check the excesses of Bolshevism trusted in the Allied professions of devotion to democratic ideals, and did not understand that they were cooperating in the destruction of national values." The article ends on the hopeless note that the prospects for humanity are bad, and worse for Russia.

COMPULSORY GREEK.

The telegram about the abolition of compulsory Greek for the Cambridge "little go" deserves a note. It is a sign of the times, and an approach to the end of a long controversy. Naturally Cambridge would be the first to be up to date. Oxford, that Greek factory, that "home of lost causes," that misuser of well-intentioned endowments, will be ready to abandon Jacobinism, maybe, when England becomes a Bolshevik republic. The law of the Medes and Persians could not crow over Oxford in the matter of standing fast in a world of change. But Cambridge has always been more alert to the pulse of the time spirit. Not that you couldn't get as good Greek there as elsewhere, if you wanted it. Naturally, at either university, most of the fellows go for the education of environment, and no one wants more classics than a gentleman can decently afford to admit he knows. For the thirteenth after knowledge, however, the "evot," as the schoolboys of third-old years ago used to call him, Cambridge was the place, and is yet the place. All told, it probably costs a little more, and is worth it. Oxford has the "pull" in the Bodleian Library, or would have, if the Oxford chaps ever thought of using it. But this is getting away from Greek. To read the Greeks is undoubtedly valuable, but all the advantages can be got by reading them in English. Perhaps more, because that liberalizing of the mind which they give comes really from the ideas, rather than from the language, and ideas should be more readily grasped in the familiar tongue than in a lingo one reads as a task. Plato in English, or even in French, is more intelligible than he is in Greek; if men were honest, 99 per cent. of them would admit it. We knew a man who used to carry a Sophocles in his pocket, and read the Greek text ostentatiously in public. He was a Tamil. And, as the bar-room query has it, who wants to be a Tamil? It's a decayed affectation of letters now, to ape the polyglotism of the linguistically learned, and good writers, such as the "China Mail" employs, set their faces against it. Only yesterday a tag from Juvenal crept inadvertently into one of the editorial notes, but it caused a row in the office, and will not occur again. Words like "camouflage" and "communiqué" (always with the accent on "qu") and "en route" seem unavoidable, somehow, but "China Mail" readers can and will be spared all those avoidable ones which make a bogus display of erudition, and do not express any shade of meaning that could not as well be put in English. This also is away from Greek, for very few newspapers carry Attic type. There was,

then, only one plausible argument for the retention of compulsory Greek, and that was the plea for its mental discipline. Mental gymnastics was the usual phrase. That is easily answered. The proper mastering of ideas offers all the gymnastic exercise a healthy brain needs. Thomas de Quincey says somewhere that critical and intimate knowledge of the syntax of a philosopher is of no importance compared with the digestion of his thoughts. And for this, as we have already hinted, the serious student of Greek philosophy will always go to the admirable Bohn.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Like its well-conducted contemporary the "Daily Press," the "China Mail" has no enmity to the Y. M. C. A., but if it be true that the Hongkong Government is about to turn away the present tenants of Beaconsfield Arcade for no more urgent purpose than the provision of premises for that organization, we also must register a serious protest. The "Daily Press," usually well-informed of government ideas, says definitely this morning that "the object of the Government in sweeping away some of the houses is to erect a Y. M. C. A." What business has the Government in that gallery at all? While the Church is not yet disestablished, we suppose no one has a right to complain of part of the public money going to the support of it, but unless we are more ignorant of these things than we supposed ourselves to be, the Y. M. C. A. is not a department of the Established Church. Then why this invidious paternalism? Does the Government suppose it to be the pick of the rest of the sectarian basket? If so, we shall be reluctantly obliged to tell tales. In the Y. M. C. A. at Hongkong some years ago, the Y. M. were certainly not C. They played the wicked game called "poker," they gambled and swore and told improper stories, and it was generally understood that the Y. M. C. A. was merely a rather desirable "Mesa." Not that this shocking state of things was peculiar to Hongkong. With a wide and intimate acquaintance with the Y. M. C. A. all over the world, from London to Capetown, from San Francisco to Shanghai, we are able to say that an honest amendment of title to fit the facts would reduce Y. M. C. A. to simple M. A. In one branch we know of, all the regular frequenters were nearer 50 than 20, and one member of 60 used to get slightly elevated, every evening, and then go to the Y. M. C. A. room to make the gramophone play sad pieces like the funeral march of Chopin. This indicated a religious tendency, but not Christianity. So much for the present of that, just to let the authorities know that skin-milk may masquerade as cream. At the Front the Y. M. C. A. (or M. A., as we say it should be called) did a fine work for the fighting lads for which we are grateful. But so also did the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and some others. Is the Government going to take the earliest opportunity of providing a Salvation Army barracks? It may not be generally known here that the Y. M. C. A. has a growing rival in the Young Men's Buddhist Association. In view of the fact that Hongkong is rapidly becoming a Japanese colony, and that the majority of its Young Men are Chinese, and that we have considerable representation of other Buddhist peoples, will not the Government consider the advisability of making its new enterprise a twin, half for the Y. M. C. A., half for the Y. M. B. A.? If not, why not?

We invite short contributions from our readers on this subject. A manifestation of public opinion for or against might help the Government. By the way, since the real need is for more room for the commercial and civil population, has the Government ever really tried, and if not, will it try, to alter the dog-in-the-manger position of the Military, whose work could be as well or better done away from the heart of the city?

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 3½d. No change.

Mr. Lo Hin Shing, B.A., of Hongkong, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

To-day's return of communicable disease gives one case of bubonic plague and one of diphtheria.

Two richa coolies who with 15 others were noisy and threatening to start a "general strike" were fined \$5 to-day. Their grievance was that four friends had been dismissed by the richa proprietor.

A Chinese is in custody on remand for having altered a Chartered Bank \$5 note into one for \$100. He took it to a pawnshop to redeem \$50 worth of pledges, but the man there at once saw the forgery. The accused blathered, whistles were blown, and the Police from Station 7 got him.

The T.K.K. steamers "Persia Maru" and "Seiyo Maru," which were requisitioned, are now being released, and resuming service on the San Francisco and South American lines respectively. The "Nippon Maru" will be taken off the South American run and used in the San Francisco service.

In the Naval Theatre on Saturday night, the Dockyard Recreation Club held another fortnightly dance, the most successful of the season. There was a very large attendance, Messrs. Rodney and Stannard, the M.C.s, looking after the enjoyment and comfort of the guests in a commendable way. The party dispersed just before midnight, having thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Mrs. Titmus was at the piano.

A Chinese entered the home of Mrs. Jennings at No. 6 Kennedy Road, at 8.30 yesterday morning, for the purpose of robbery. Upon encountering Mrs. Jennings, she screamed and Mrs. Jennings, who was in the room, fled. Mrs. Jennings, who was in the room, fled. Mrs. Jennings, who was in the room, fled.

SYKORA-SKLAREVSKI.

For Wednesday evening's concert, given by these exceptionally talented Russian cellist and pianist, the following is the special programme.

- PART I.**
1. (a) Concerto in D minor, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (b) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (c) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (d) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (e) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (f) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (g) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (h) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (i) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (j) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (k) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (l) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (m) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (n) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (o) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (p) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (q) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (r) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (s) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (t) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (u) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (v) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (w) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (x) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (y) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (z) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
- PART II.**
1. (a) Concerto in D minor, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (b) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (c) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (d) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (e) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (f) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (g) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (h) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (i) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (j) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (k) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (l) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (m) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (n) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (o) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (p) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (q) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (r) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (s) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (t) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (u) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (v) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (w) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (x) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (y) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.
 - (z) Allegretto, Op. 26, Mendelssohn.

ANOTHER MILITARY CROSS FOR HONGKONG.

2nd Lieut. G. H. Baker of the Leicesters, has been awarded the Military Cross. He is the son of Mr. E. G. Baker, of Kingwood, who was Chief Inspector of the Hongkong Police up to 1913, when he retired on pension after about 30 years' service.

Lieut. Baker's feat is thus described: "During action when the enemy had penetrated posts he showed great pluck and determination in driving the enemy back, working a Lewis gun himself, and being eventually wounded whilst taking the position."

ARMED CHINESE.

A SMARTER SENTENCE.

The Chinese arrested in Hospital Road shortly after the Bonham Strand robbery, was this morning sentenced by Mr. J. E. Wood to 12 months' hard labour for having a loaded revolver. For assaulting the Indian constable who arrested him an additional four months was added to the sentence and which was to start from January 13, date of the arrest.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL FOR INDIANS.

SPEECH DAY.

The prizes at the above school were given away by Mr. Areulli on Saturday. Sir Ellis Kadoorie was amongst those present. Mr. R. J. Birbeck M.A., Headmaster, read the report. The following extracts are made from it. During the year the school was open on 218 days, the average daily attendance being 83. This compares well with the previous year, when the attendance was 74. The largest number on the roll was 88 in January and the lowest 78 in March. In the School Examinations held in January and July, 83 boys were examined and 58 passed, or 71 per cent. This somewhat low percentage was again due to the lowest classes, as in Classes 4, 5 and 6 out of 25 boys examined, 22 passed, or 88 per cent. I think that we shall always have a low percentage of passes in the lowest classes as boys, 7 or 8 years old, come here knowing nothing at all. On the whole examination there was a slight improvement on last year's work, but I have still to complain about bad writing and untidiness, especially in Arithmetic. One lesson each day is taken in Urdu and Mr. Birbeck Singh reports that the results were satisfactory except in Class 8. This he attributes to the lack of suitable books and to the fact that Chinese is spoken in many of the boys' homes. In the past we have only taken Urdu Reading and Writing but we are now going to add Composition. Considering how very young most of the boys are, I have little fault to find with their discipline in school but from what I have noticed out of school, there is room for improvement.

Physical drill has been taken regularly by all the Class Masters. We have entered whenever possible for events open to us in the Schools' Sports, and our thanks are due to the Committee of the District Schools' Sports, held this season for the first time, for giving us two mees. Forty-eight of our boys entered and I hope that we will encourage them to take part again.

The school garden is in a flourishing state and we have received great help from Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. Areulli, and Mr. Tuteber. The school library is well used but we have not been able to add many more books—there is of course great difficulty in obtaining books, both suitable and amusing, for such young boys.

The general health has been very good and our attendance was only affected in June when nearly all schools closed for a few days owing to some form of influenza.

We have again to thank Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. Areulli, not only for their general interest in the school, but also for the way in which they help with the school fees. This can be better understood when it is known that the monthly school fees collected are about \$170, of which Mr. Areulli pays \$50.00, and Sir Ellis Kadoorie \$30.00. I imagine there is no school in the Colony where, in proportion, so many boys have free education.

The following were the prize winners:—Jermia Nissim, J. Curreen, Jermia Nissim, Moh'd Hussain, M. Yakoob, M. Farid, M. Sharif, M. Farid, Abdul Karim II, J. David, J. David, Abdul Karim II, M. Hassan, Kartar Singh, Ramzan Ahmed, Sheik Hussain, Fazal Din, Nasar Ali, Abdul Shakoor, Inait Ullah. Cheers for Mr. Areulli, Sir Ellis Kadoorie and the Head Master terminated the proceedings.

RUSSIAN MUSICAL GENIUS.

INTERVIEW WITH SYKORA-SKLAREVSKI.

The celebrated musicians, M. Sykora and M. Sklarevski, who are to give their first concert in Hongkong on Wednesday have a wonderful record of concerts given behind them.

M. Sklarevski who was born at Ackerman, near Odessa, Russia, on September 8, 1882, is an intimate friend of Paderewski and Godowsky. Previous to taking up the serious study of his art, he was an expert mathematician. In Siberia last year he experienced much trouble from the hands of the Bolsheviks who took from him his magnificent collection of music. Music they regarded as something belonging to the "intelligent class." But this made little difference to M. Sklarevski who can be truly called "the memory man of music." He has committed to memory at least 500 of the great pianoforte compositions, many single numbers of those running into forty and fifty pages of notation. Some of his recent concerts in Canada were most novel; a programme was presented to the audience containing a list of not less than 80 pieces of modern music, and some old music too, for in the list were the works of such an old English composer as J. Bull (1563-1622).

The attention of the audience was called to this list and M. Sklarevski undertook to play from memory any piece which any member of the audience might choose.

M. Sykora has during the years of war been assisting in his playing for charity. He had done much concert work in Japan on behalf of Russian refugees, whilst a few months ago in New York at a concert given on behalf of the Jewish War sufferers he realised the magnificent sum of \$100,000. The New York press most strongly eulogised his playing, writing of him as one of the finest musicians who had ever visited the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHINA MAIL." Sir,—To paraphrase a famous saying for the second time recently—"I write more in sorrow than in anger." It is Saturday night and I feel that after a hard week's work I had earned a rest before the fire. Turning over the file of papers, I am hoping to go to sleep over them. I covered Mr. Reynolds' letter. I have had sufficient experience of such correspondence to guess that Mr. Reynolds desires it to be answered. I would hate to disappoint him, but I only consent to answer his letter on condition that he does not expect me to enter into a lengthy correspondence.

Somewhere or other, someone or other, somewhere or other, said something or other about a note and a beam. My recollection of the occurrence, speech or legend is sufficiently vague for me not to be certain of any of the facts of the case beyond this—that it is particularly applicable to the present occasion.

Your correspondent has accused me of lecturing upon a subject about which I know little; I accuse him of writing on a subject about which he knows nothing at all—namely lecturing.

Taking the ancient definition of a lecture as being defined by one time called the hour and if extended in either direction being liable to be cut in all directions, even Mr. Reynolds might realise that it is not possible for any but the most expert lecturer to completely cover the subject in the sixty minutes which were placed at my disposal.

It is news to me to learn that there is a gentleman in Hongkong who has had practical experience in Wireless for the last 6½ years. Would it be rude of me to ask the nature of that practical work? When I used the term in my lecture I was thinking specifically of scientific work concerned with the development of radio-telegraphy and not of its application in practical signalling.

Mr. Reynolds has said that wireless telegraphy was in its infancy 13 years ago. It is true to this extent, that in 1907 very few of the then known scientific discoveries in connection with wireless had been applied to practical work. The exigencies of the present war have necessitated the radio-telegraphist taking advantage of some of the discoveries, which were placed at his command and which for a long time he was too conservative or too lazier to adopt. But he has yet a long way to go before he brings his practical signalling up to what is possible at the present time; he was only to learn something about his own work.

This is exemplified by Mr. Reynolds' list of recent inventions, not a single one of which is recent, although Mr. Reynolds may think so. I shall not attempt to answer the misquotations made by your correspondent. Probably my hearers' memories and the newspaper reports are sufficient. I have been criticised for my "poor" presentation of the "elementary" part of the subject—the "physical side" which is taught to the ordinary scholar. As a matter of fact the physical side is the only one of lasting interest, and the only branch of the subject of any real difficulty. I have yet to meet the "ordinary scholar" who has been able to gather anything like an accurate knowledge of electromagnetic waves except after much close study both of electro-magnetic and higher mathematics; and I have delivered thousands of lectures to "ordinary students."

It is an easy matter to turn out wireless operators; I have trained them from raw material for the Marconi company in a few lessons, but it is a different matter teaching even the most experienced operator the scientific side of his own work. Perhaps in the future we shall be blessed with wireless men who are more scientifically trained. Then we shall expect to see fewer pieces of apparatus used that look as if they had been designed by greengrocers.

I cannot answer fully all of Mr. Reynolds' points or I should fill a whole issue. Perhaps I may refer to his last remark, "Navigating craft at sea by Wireless has been experimentally proved; impossible except for short distances and only so when the objective is in sight of the Power Station."

The only answer to the remark is that it is quite incorrect. I cannot say more on the matter—your correspondent has only to refer to the Proceedings of the Royal Society, etc., for the last two years. Perhaps when he has studied the subject a little more fully he will learn that there are possibilities in Wireless Telegraphy (discoveries which are a dozen years old), some of which are unknown to even a practical man of five and a half years' experience.

Yours truly,

A. G. WARREN.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well cut it at the root as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.

SPEECH DAY.

This took place at a late hour this afternoon. Our report of the speeches will appear tomorrow. Following was the Principal's report.

We regret that for the past two years we have not been in a position to invite you to any of our school functions, but to-day, due to the kindness of the Warden of St. Stephen's College, we found this beautiful hall at our disposal. I know the school would wish me to thank you very much, Mr. Hewitt, for enabling them to invite their friends to meet them here this afternoon, on this, the occasion of their first Speech Day.

The past two years have been rather strenuous ones for us, with a depleted English staff, a shaken building, and a removal to a new neighbourhood, to contend with. It has been a two years' uphill climb, but we trust that through it we are being led up on to higher levels.

The earthquake at the beginning of 1918 so badly shook our old building that removal became necessary. Suitable premises were very difficult to find, and are only satisfied to think that the present quarters are but a stepping stone to something better in the near future.

As regards the work of the school, we on the staff have been giving our best thought towards the development of greater initiative in the scholars. The time has come now for them to do more independent thinking and not to rely so wholly on their teachers as in the past. The founding of our school Y.M.C.A. has been a real help in this direction and has raised the members to a higher level of responsibility.

The bulk of the work of this Association is carried through by the scholars themselves; but, by having on their Cabinet two members of the staff, wise direction can be given to their energies and careful oversight of their organization secured. I shall call upon a few of the girls later to make a report to you of some of their activities. Before I do so, a word of explanation may be helpful concerning the change we have, with full intention, made this year inviting you, our friends, to a Speech Day, rather than a Prize Giving. This change, too, we believe to be a decided step up on to a higher level. It is a step which has been taken in England by the Girls' Schools of the most standing in the country. I know Mrs. Lander, if she were here, and Mrs. Gurner, who is so kindly present here to-day, will bear me out in this, and if I may add my own personal testimony, I would say that the work we did at Wycombe Abbey was all the happier, and better done, because of the ideal we had placed before us—the ideal of work's sake rather than for the sake of a reward. We have set this as our ideal in St. Stephen's Girls' College and though we are the first school to take this stand we do not fear to take the lead in a good cause. And the reason why we did this year was that when the matter was put before the girls we found that they were themselves ready for the change. A vote taken by ballot showed they were unanimously in favour of it. Having thus decided to aspire to something nobler than the winning of prizes, it remains for the girls on this occasion like this to tell you, in the best language they can, what they have set themselves to do in school so as to train themselves to be later really healthy, sound minded, useful women of China.

Here followed short speeches by three students: (a) The founding of the school Y.M.C.A., and its organization, by W. U. Kwok; (b) Social work of the

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Order issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E.

PARADE.

All ranks except patrolmen on duty will parade at Central Station on Tuesday, January 28, at 5.35 p.m. Uniform, Caps and Covers, Belts and Rifles. Inspectors will wear Swords and Belts.

SERVICE RIFLES.

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, will draw Service Rifles from the Armoury on Tuesday, January 28, between 5.0 and 5.20 p.m.

STRENGTH.

P.C. 709 Smith resigns on leaving the Colony, as from February 1. P.C. 18 Pang Ko Shun is invalided out.

PRESENTATION.

A presentation will be made to Inspector P. F. Boulger, H.K.P., at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on the 28th instant.

school, by Y. Chan; and (c) School sports, M. Ho Tung.

The Principal (resuming): There now remains for our girls the much easier and more pleasant part to play. I will ask them now to come up to receive their well earned certificates from the hands of Mrs. Gurner. But before doing so I should like to say a few words in explanation and in appreciation of the first scholarships which those silver cups represent. I have had no previous occasion on which publicly to thank the donors of the first scholarships presented to his College. In the early months of 1917 these two generous gifts were bestowed on the school by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and Mr. Lo Cheung Shun. The original intention was that the two candidates who took the highest place in the Junior and Senior Local Examinations respectively should hold these scholarships. They did so in 1917; but by kind consent of the donors the money was, in 1918, put in trust of the School Council to be used for the education of any scholars they might select and to whom the scholarships would be a real help in forwarding their education. By thus transferring their gift, (which would have been a prize of no little value) these gentlemen have in a very practical way given their support to the ideals for which we stand to-day. The ideal of service rather than the winning of a reward for work. We should like now to accord these gentlemen our very heartiest vote of thanks for the financial and moral support they have thus given us. The first winners of the scholarships, Kwok Sheung Man, and Kwok King Chue, in order to show that they were in fullest sympathy with our school ideals, instead of having the scholarship money for themselves, presented to the College this beautiful challenge shield which will each year record the names of those who hold the highest place in the Senior and Junior Local Examinations. This shield is quite one of the most precious possessions of the College for it records not only the names of the Benefactors of our College, but is also a gift of real moral value from two of our students, a record of the good work of many students; and a piece of workmanship designed by one of our present students of which we are justly proud.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1917.—Junior: Kwok King Chue, Senior: Kwok Sheung Man.
1918.—Junior: Ng Sai Liu, Senior: Kwok King Chue.
CERTIFICATES.
1918.—H.K.U. Senior Local Exam. Kwok King Chue, H.K.U. Junior Local Exam. Ng Sai Liu, Li Kit Lu.

RIFLE LEAGUE.

DOCKYARD DEFEAT TAIKOO.

On the Taikoo Rifle Range on Saturday, the Taikoo team met with another reverse the Dockyard R.C. winning the league shoot by 15 points. The shooting was good considering the weather. Mr. H. Elson was top score for the Dockyard, ten short of a possible. Mr. Lyle shot well for Taikoo, the losers having one very low score. Scores—

DOCKYARD RIFLE CLUB.

Mr. Elson	200	500	600
Brook	31	32	32
Wright	30	31	39
Sears	29	27	30
Lockhart	29	28	39
Doane	29	26	30
Gill	28	27	33
Drew	28	26	33
Totals	332	220	226

TAIKOO R.C.

Mr. Lyle	200	500	600
Mr. Simpson	29	33	29
Mr. Eldridge	30	27	31
Mr. Wallace	30	32	26
Mr. Scott	31	27	29
Mr. Danby	29	28	23
Mr. Grimshaw	30	25	27
Mr. Prowse	23	20	19
Totals	222	220	211

LEAGUE RESULTS.

How the Teams Stand.

Teams	Shoots	Won	Lost	Points
H.K.D.C.	2	2	0	4
Dockyard	2	2	0	4
Royal Navy	2	1	1	2
Taikoo	3	1	2	2
H.K.P.	1	0	1	0
Police Res.	1	0	1	0
Manchesters	2	0	2	0

* 2 points reckoned for a win.
Includes all matches up-to-date.

THE LEAGUE MARKSMEN.

Below will be found the best individual scores made in league matches this season, scores of 90 and over only being included.

Names	Scores
Jenkins, H.K. D. C.	96
Jenkins, H.K. D. C.	90
Grimes, H.K. D. C.	96
Elson, Dockyard	95
Elson, Dockyard	90
Brook, Dockyard	95
Brook, Dockyard	90
Simpson, Taikoo	93
Simpson, Taikoo	91
Cobb, Navy	93
Danby, Taikoo	92
Goodman, H.K. D. C.	92
Lyle, Taikoo	91
Dovey, H.K. D. C.	90

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dread disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemist's shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE SUPREME COURT.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts in the Supreme Court this morning, Auguste Guimaraes, a Portuguese Master Mariner, sued the Tung Shun Steamship Co. and Yu King Shan alias Yu Fat, a partner of the said firm, claiming \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. A. Hall of Messrs. Lo and Lo appeared for the plaintiff, whilst Mr. F. Mattingley of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston was for the defendants.

In opening the case for the plaintiff Mr. Hall said his client was a master mariner, and commanded the s.s. "Sui Kai" owned by the defendant firm. He joined the ship in August 1917 and made several voyages on her. The plaintiff's salary was about \$400 a month. The ship was arrested in connection with an action in January 1918. About that time, the plaintiff heard that negotiations were on foot for the sale of the ship and consequent upon that information he went to the office of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors, to get his previous month's pay. There he met the manager of the Company and was told that his services were no longer required and that he would be paid up to date. The plaintiff refused to accept this and claimed three months' pay in lieu of notice. On the same evening, said counsel, the plaintiff received a letter of dismissal. He was not under an agreement with the defendant Company.

The plaintiff in the witness box, gave evidence which bore out counsel's opening statement, and in reply to Mr. Mattingley, for the defence, said he was engaged in Hongkong in August, and not in Macao as counsel suggested. Pressed, however, the witness said he was in command of the ship when it was under the Portuguese flag and was discharged in July, rejoining her in Hongkong, under the Chinese flag, in August. He had been a seafaring man for over ten years. Under Portuguese law, without an agreement, he would be entitled to three months' notice of dismissal. It was not the procedure in Chinese Companies to engage a captain on the arrangement of twenty-four hours' notice of dismissal. He did not know that his successor on the "Sui Kai" was engaged on that understanding. He was engaged on the ship in Macao on July 23, and not on July 14. He took her to Canton, to change her flag, on August 18, and arrived back in Hongkong on September 13. Witness had an interview with Yu King Shan at his office on August 13 to settle the matter of salary upon his being engaged for the "Sui Kai", as Captain.

By His Lordship: He did not know if the defendant's office was at No. 138 Connaught Road. He did not know the number. Continuing, the witness said, in reply to Mr. Mattingley, that the Portuguese flag was discarded on August 16, the day the ship was sold here. He took her to Canton on August 18. The ship was taken from Hongkong to Canton, and not from Macao. At the interview with Yu King Shan, only the matter of salary was discussed. It was not true that Yu King Shan said to him in Chinese: "Now that the ship is under a Chinese licence, your engagement will be under the usual arrangement of

BILLIARDS.

PITT BEATS GOODMAN.

At the Palace Hotel on Saturday night Sergt. I. Goodman again tried conclusions with Mr. T. Pitt in a game of 600 up. It will be remembered that Goodman won the last game by 20 points but on this occasion Pitt came out on top by 40 points. The quality of the play was not as good as their former game, but some playing a safety game, but some brilliant shots were played and enjoyed by the large number of spectators present. The chief breaks were Pitt 24, 27, 21, (twice) 21, 35, 35, (twice) Goodman 33, 27, 26, (twice) 27, 34, 33, (twice) 24, (twice) 20, (three times) 20. The final scores read Pitt 600, Goodman 560. As they have both won a game each, the Proprietor of the Palace Hotel has offered a trophy for the winner of the third game which takes place next Saturday night at 8.40 p.m. The game will be 600 up.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned), on

FRIDAY,

February 7, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Electrical Fittings and Accessories, Comprising—

A quantity of Telephone and Lead covered V.I.R. Wire, a large assortment of Lamps, Wattmeters, Ammeters, Fuses, Knife Switches, Tumblers and Snap Switches, Ship's Light Fittings, Ceiling Roses, Fans, Globes, Insulators, Lamp Holders, Exhaust Fan, &c., &c.

And 1,000 Watt "Lalley" Lighting Plant, Also

A quantity of No. 6 Cotton Waste, Photo Paper, &c., &c.
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HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1919.

twenty-four hours' notice on both sides. Neither did he reply: "I am well acquainted with your custom, and am willing to sign on." No conversation of that sort ever took place. He could not remember if there were anybody else at the interview.

Mr. Mattingley: "Surely you remember that there were two other Chinese gentlemen in the room? They were sitting round the table listening to what was going on?"—I do not recollect that.

After Mr. Mattingley's argument for the defence, Yu King Shan and two members of the defendant firm gave evidence alleging that the plaintiff agreed with the arrangement of twenty-four hours' notice on both sides.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for \$1,000 as claimed.

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OYEZ!

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"NORE"	29th February	30th March	8th April
"NOVRA"	9th March	13th April	25th April
"NELLOR"	26th March	30th April	10th May

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DELWARA"	12th January	25th January

SHANGHAI, MOYI, KOBE Etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"DUNERA"	28th January	(to Shanghai only)

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA	Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
INDUS MARU	Monday, 10th Feb. at Noon.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.	
SUMATRA MARU	Monday, 3rd Feb. at Noon.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
KENKON MARU	Monday, 27th Jan. at 10 a.m.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA	Monthly direct service.
UNNAN MARU	Saturday, 1st Feb. at Noon.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
AFRICA MARU	Tuesday, 25th Feb. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Three times a month service.
TAITOU MARU	Sunday, 26th February.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY	These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.	
SOSHU MARU	Thursday, 30th Jan. at 8 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.	

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

JAWA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

Joint Service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departure from HONGKONG:

Steamer	Tons	Sails
"GROTIUS"	10,000	6th February, 1919.
"WILIS"	8,000	9th February, 1919.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAWA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Telephone 1574-1575-1576.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1918.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

S.S. ORIDONO MARU..... On or about 27th January.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAWA.

BOKUTO MARU..... on or about 10th Feb.

For JAPAN.

BANKI MARU..... on or about 10th Feb.

BURNER MARU..... on or about 10th Mar.

BOKUTO MARU..... on or about 26th Mar.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI, SWATOW, TAIWAN, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, OAKLAND, ALBANY AND IQUIQUE.

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SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	2nd Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th Mar., 1919	13th April	22nd April
NELLORE	29th Mar., 1919	30th April	10th May

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S. S.	From Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	12th January at 10 a.m.	29th January

TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due (to Shanghai only)
DUNERA	28th January	

Tickets interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel B.I. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers are sailing fast and are able to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings, etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons	THURS., 20th Feb., at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Tango Maru, 13,750 tons	SAT., 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	*Kosoku Maru, 7,000 tons	SAT., 1st Feb.
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	*Mishima Maru, 15,900 tons	MONDAY, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	*Sado Maru, 12,560 tons	FRIDAY, 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal	*Nikko Maru, 8,600 tons	MON., 3rd Feb., at 11 a.m.
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	*Kamakura Maru, 12,410 tons	WED., 19th Feb., at 11 a.m.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	*Taishan Maru, 7,000 tons	TUESDAY, 26th Jan.
	*Kifunezan Maru, 7,000 tons	middle of Feb.
	*Shiobichiku Maru, 7,000 tons	THURSDAY, 30th Jan.

*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

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*Fushimi Maru, THURSDAY, 27th Mar., at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru, MONDAY, 5th May, at 11 a.m.
*Omitting Manila, Panaborn.

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WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

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DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DEPARTED
Liverpool via S'pore, Pang & C'bo &c.	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.
Manila via S'pore, Pang & C'bo &c.	Indus Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th Feb., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Sicoma Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 31st Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Togo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Ecuador	Paide Mail S.S. Co.	On 20th Jan., at Noon
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Groth	Java-China-Japan Ltd.	On 6th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Willam	Java-China-Japan Ltd.	On 9th Feb.
New York via Panama Canal	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About middle of Feb.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via S'pore &c.	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Yokohama via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Co.	On 23rd Feb., at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th Feb.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kamakura Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Feb., at 11 a.m.
	Anyo Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th Feb., at 11 a.m.
	Seiya Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st March.
	Banri Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 7th May.
Shanghai	Taiyang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th Jan., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th Jan., at Noon.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Iyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th Jan., at Noon.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Kosoku Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th Feb., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	Douglas-Lapraik & Co.	On 1st Feb.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Sasha Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th Jan., at 1 p.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Hokuto Maru	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Kalomo	The Bank Line Limited	About 10th Feb.
	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.
	Kwasang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Feb., at 3 p.m.
	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd Feb.
	Shinshu Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th Jan.
	Taipei Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Jan.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NANTO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BORNEO MARU,"

FROM JAPAN.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst., will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 3rd Feb., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 23, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,

"INABA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on, unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY. Goods not cleared by the January 30, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representative at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND

SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on January 29, 1919, at 2.00 p.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after January 31, 1919, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, Jan. 23, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONO-

LULU, JAPAN PORTS and

MANILA.

THE Steamship

"SIBERIA MARU,"

The above-named Steamer with "KOREA MARU" cargo having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on January 27, 1919, at 5 p.m. will be landed as Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be levied on all cargo remaining undelivered on January 31, 1919, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godown, where they will be examined by February 3, 1919, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognized if filed after February 3, 1919.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, January 23, 1919.

"G. E. N." LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO

& STRAITS.

THE Steamship "OLENIPFER"

having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by January 23, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on January 23, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, January 22, 1919.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIA AND THE BOLSHIEVS.

RUSSIA, January 26th.
Liban, Northern Estonia and Livonia have been cleared of Bolshievks, thanks to the intervention of Finnish troops. It is reported that M. Trotsky was taken prisoner at Narva.

STOCKHOLM, January 26th.
Reports from Petrograd indicate that the Bolshievks are preparing to evacuate the city. The remaining valuables, etc., are being removed towards Moscow.

Petrograd is regarded as doomed, and will probably be the victim of robber gangs formed by deserted soldiers and escaped convicts, who have already divided the town for looting purposes.

It is expected that a greater number of persons will be executed.

The Bolshievks Government has prohibited Swiss citizens from leaving Russia, and are holding imprisoned Swiss as hostages.

Swiss diplomats are being refused access to Switzerland.

FOUR COUNTRIES EXPEL THEM.

MADRID, January 26th.
In the Chamber, the Republican, Senator Barcia, protested against the expulsion of Russians from Spain. Count Romanosky replied that the measure was necessary in order to prevent Spain from becoming a sanctuary for undesirable persons. Three Russians had been expelled from France, Switzerland and the Argentine.

STOCKHOLM, January 26th.
A telegram from Petrograd via Helsinki states that the Bolshievks Government has decided to leave Petrograd, to burn all bank account books, with the object of destroying every trace of the capitalist regime.

BUDAPEST, January 26th.
Armed Bolshievks seized the office of the newspaper "Pesti Hirlap," forcing the manager to hand over the funds.

IDEAS OF HAVAS.

PARIS, January 26th.
A Havas message states:
All the principal French newspapers comment at length on the important decision taken yesterday by the Peace Conference, in inviting the various authorities in Russia, including the Bolshievks, to meet, on Prince's Island in the sea of Marmara, the representatives of the various powers, for a full and frank discussion. Most of them think that a solution to the Russian problem has not yet been found.

At a broad and fair-minded inquiry which was opened, the public sentiment of France was expressed by M. Pichon, when he wrote that there could be no compromise with the Bolshievks.

The comments of other papers mean that the settlement now proposed has, at least, the merit of giving us a solution which would bring Bolshievks Delegates to Paris.

The wireless station on the Eiffel Tower began, at two this morning, to transmit invitations to influential groups in Russia to send three representatives to Frinkipon.

MIXED OPINIONS.

STOCKHOLM, January 26th.
A former Soviet Minister, interviewed, expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Peace Conference as regards Russia. He is firmly convinced that his Government will accept the offer of the Allies.

PARIS, January 26th.
Prince Luff, interviewed by a representative of the "Intertransit," opposed the invitation of the Bolshievks, but Reuter learns that the general inclination of the Russians here is to accept the invitation as harmless, and possibly advantageous to Russia.

LONDON, January 26th.
M. Milukoff, the Russian ex-Minister, interviewed by Reuter's representative in London, deplored the invitation of the Bolshievks.

He said that the only way to settle the Russian problem was to overthrow the regime of the Bolshievks robbers and cut-throats, the Allies supplying guns and munitions to put down the Russians.

LONDON, January 26th.
The French newspapers continue to criticise the Supreme Council's decision regarding Russia, but some commentators suggest that President Wilson merely desires by forcing the Bolshievks to show their hand, to prepare the world for action against the Bolshievks, as he prepared America for action against Germany.

The Inter-Allied Commission, charged to communicate with the Russian envoys, has not yet been appointed, but it is understood that it will include no personage who exercised diplomatic functions in Russia.

DOMINIONS INTERESTED.

LONDON, January 26th.
The "Times" correspondent in Paris states that it is understood that the Dominions have been asked to send a representative to Frinkipon. Sir Robert Borden has been approached in this connection.

It is probable that General Botha will be the other Mission to Poland.

FATE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

LONDON, January 26th.
During the discussion yesterday, on Colonial questions, at the meeting of the British Delegation General Smuts, on behalf of South Africa, claimed German South West Africa, upon which point there is full agreement.

Great Britain is ready to accept some form of neutralization for Togoland, Kamerun, and even German East Africa. The only point, therefore, for discussion was the fate of Samoa and the Pacific Islands.

Japan some time ago proposed that the equator should form the limit of Japanese possessions in the South. This would give Japan the Carolines and the Marshall Islands.

It is understood that the British are willing to relegate such problems to the future of Mesopotamia, Palestine and the German Colonies to the League of Nations as soon as the League is formed, in order to avoid taking up the time of the Peace Conference with them.

This decision indicates that the British do not desire to make any demands for territory, incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ACTRESS'S DEATH.

LONDON, January 26th.
The dramatic inquest proceedings on the death of the well-known actress, Miss Billie Carleton, have been concluded. The enquiry was marked by most sensational disclosures regarding trafficking in drugs.

A mass of conflicting evidence was adduced. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against a friend of the deceased, named Devenille, who strenuously testified that he did not supply her with the cocaine which caused her death.

PORTUGAL.

MADRID, January 26th.
It is reported from Valencia that the Monarchy has been proclaimed at Lisbon. A Vigo report states that the majority of the garrison at Lisbon adhered to the Monarchy.

The Monarchists seized the wireless station at Mon Santo, near Lisbon.

Senator Coucira's secretary said that Senator Coucira is proceeding to Madrid on an important mission.

LONDON, January 26th.
Troops assembled on the Mon Santo Hills unfurled the Monarchist flag. A battery in Lisbon shelled the troops which are reported to be commanded by the ex-Minister Colonel Mendonca.

Blasphemy, erected barricades in Lower Lisbon in expectation of the advance of cavalry from Mon Santo.

Senator Antonio Almeida appeared in a motor-car in Rocio Square. The crowd acclaimed him, calling on him to defend the Republic.

LISBON, January 26th.
Republican vessels on the Tagus intercepted a monarchist wireless message from Mon Santo to Oporto, announcing that the cavalry and a part of the infantry with 30 guns and many thousands in Lisbon joined the Monarchists.

LISBON, January 26th.
All political prisoners except the murderer of Dr. Sidonio Pais have been released.

LONDON, January 26th.
The news of the Portuguese situation is conflicting.

A Lisbon report, dated January 26th, stated that volunteer Republican Battalions are being organised in Lisbon and the Province for the defence of the Republic.

A Badajoz report, dated January 26th, states that the Monarchist Movement is apparently making no headway in South Portugal.

Republican demonstrations are constantly parading Lisbon. The Police, in the absence of troops, have gone northwards to fight the Monarchists.

A Vigo report, also dated January 26th, reports that troops under Colonel Silva Ramos, disobeying orders from Lisbon, joined the Royalists at Santarém.

HOME LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, January 26th.
The Press Bureau states:—The Minister of Labour met the members of the Executive and district officials of the Bootmakers, Shipwrights and Blacksmiths Unions who agreed on a 47 hour week, and promised to advise the resumption of work, if there is no reduction of the wages of pieceworkers as already conceded to timeworkers.

The Minister replied that employers were willing to meet a negotiating Committee of the Unions to discuss all questions on January 26th, if work is resumed on January 26th.

The Minister also referred to the resolution signed by the Secretaries of the Unions concerned, advising the resumption of work as a condition of the presentation of the meeting with the employers.

ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

LONDON, January 26th.
Reuter learns that a section of the British Army in Italy will form part of the Army of Occupation in Austria. British troops will probably remain in Trans-Caucasia for some months.

It is hoped that the troops in Palestine will soon be reduced by half. Four divisions, at present in Egypt, are awaiting ships.

An Army of Occupation will be required in Mesopotamia, for some time, but will be largely Indian.

It is proposed to withdraw a large part of the British troops, before the hot weather, if ships are available.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, January 26th.
Reuter learns that the British Naval building programme until after the conclusion of the Peace Conference.

Meanwhile, orders have been given to suspend the construction of destroyers, and other types war vessels, including light cruisers, not yet complete.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN VLADIVOSTOK AND KOREA.

The "Seoul Press" reports that the Russian Volunteer Fleet has now started a regular service between Vladivostok and North Chosen. A steamer, belonging to the fleet arrived at Chongjin from Vladivostok a few days ago and started on the return trip last Tuesday with a cargo of 400 tons of sugar and wheat flour. In connection with this, a marine expert says that the service has evidently been started for the purpose of revivifying Vladivostok, and for making use of the surplus tonnage of the fleet. The fleet usually plies between Vladivostok and Nicolaevsk, but navigation on this route is suspended during the cold season, so the vessels thus liberated have been placed on the North Korea service. In the circumstances, it is probable that, with the resumption of the Nicolaevsk service, the North Korea service will be dropped. At any rate, there is very little probability that this service means competition with the Korea-Yamato service.

NOTICES.

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TENNIS.

HARD COURT LEAGUE.

K.C.C. DEFEAT DOCKYARD.

This league match was played on the Kowloon Cricket Club ground yesterday, the Dockyard Recreation Club being defeated after a close contest. Score:—

Mead and Hobbs (K.C.C.) beat Trueman and Matthews, 7-4; lost to Crocker and Hennessy, 5-8; lost to Eile and McCormack, 5-8.

Edwards and Wheeler (K.C.C.) beat Trueman and Matthews, 8-3; lost to

Crocker and Hennessy, 5-6; lost to Eile and McCormack, 5-8.

Wilson and Davidson (K.C.C.) beat Trueman and Matthews, 6-5; beat Crocker and Hennessy, 6-5; beat Eile and McCormack, 7-4.

The K.C.C. won 5 out of the 9 games, and won the match by 3, the scores reading:—

K.C.C. 54; Dockyard 10, 45.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No official letter addressed to Aden, Akaba or Mombasa in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel service between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of China, Yunnan, Yunnan, Yunnan, Yunnan and Yunnan in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Exithra, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, January 28.

Shanghai—Per SPRINX.

Straits—Per HYSON.

FRIDAY, January 31.

Straits—Per DUNERA.

SATURDAY, February 1.

Straits—Per CHUNSSANG.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, January 28.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKANG, 11 a.m.

Swatow and Fochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.

Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—Per SEHINA, Registration 2.45 a.m., Letters 3.30 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per TAISSANG, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per ECADORA, Registration 9.45 a.m., Letters 10.30 a.m.

Weihaiwei and Chefoo—Per KUEICHOV, 2 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 5.00 p.m.

Haiphong—Per CORNELIA, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 30.

Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong—Per SONG MA, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUYANG, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 2 p.m.

Japan via Moji—Per LUZON MARU, 2 p.m.

Hioio—Per SORACHI MARU, 4 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Straits, Bangkok and Europe via Suez—Per NING-CHOW, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 31.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per SIBERIA MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m., Letters 10.30 a.m.

SUNDAY, February 2.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPEH, 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, February 6.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.

GIANT BRITISH AEROPLANE.

A further British triumph was achieved recently, when the largest number of passengers yet carried by an aeroplane flew over London. Messrs. Handley-Page had completed at noon at their Cricklewood works a biplane of the largest type yet constructed, and a number of members of the Empire Free Union happened to be there on a visit of inspection, it was decided to take them for a flight in the new machine. Piloted by Mr. Clifford B. Procter, an American, the party comprised 40 passengers, including the Earl of Lisburne and ten ladies. This by no means represented the full seating capacity of the machine, and twenty more passengers could have been carried.

Leaving Messrs. Handley-Page's aerodrome shortly after four o'clock, the new biplane, which contained petrol sufficient for a six hours flight, rose to a height of 5,000 ft. and proceeded at a speed of 100 miles an hour over Hampstead and Harrow then back over the West End of London, and finally descending at the works at a quarter to five o'clock, the passengers speaking appreciatively of the steadiness of the machine.

Messrs. Handley-Page intend as soon as circumstances permit to establish an aerodrome service between London and Paris. The flight will occupy from 2 1/2 to three hours, and the service will be maintained by machines of the type used recently. It is intended that the comfort provided, with railway travel shall be provided, at fares which will compare favourably with those charged for first class accommodation on trains and steamers.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
Tel. No. 1743. **CORONET** Tel. No. 1743.
Jan. 27, 28 & 29.
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.
GEORGE WALSH
IN
"THE YANKEE WAY"
MAX LINDER
IN
"HE SHOULD WEAR BRACES"
Booking at **ROBINSON'S**.

VICTORIA THEATRE
JANUARY 27, 28 & 29.
9.15 p.m. Performance
AMERICAN GAZETTE No. 22.
"A WIFE'S FORGIVENESS"
Featuring **HENRY ROUSSEL** and **MADAME EMY LYON**.
THE CELEBRATED SPANISH DANCERS, THE YERARS.
Lucky Wives.
MANILA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Tuesday, January 28, at 9.15 p.m.
MATINEES
every Wednesday and Thursday at 5.15 p.m.
Saturday 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.
and Sunday at 6 p.m.

HONGKONG THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY January 23 to FRIDAY 24.
screening—1st, 2nd & 3rd Episodes of
"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"
also Comics
FRIDAY, January 24th, Matinee at 5.15 p.m.
by special request repeating:
"TENNESSEE'S PARTNER"
on SATURDAY January 25,
see **VIVIAN MARTIN** in
"THE STRONGER LOVE."

THEATRE ROYAL
Two Nights Only.
BY
THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES
S. Y. K. O. R. A 'Cellist.
SKLAREVSKI, Pianist
ON
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, and SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
at 9.15 p.m.
PRICES \$3, \$2 and \$1.
Booking now open at **MOUTRIE'S**.
Management: **J. GENIN**.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

JANUARY 25, 1919.
KAIPING, French, 177 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Fannier, Sing Lee, C.S. EQUADOR, Amer., 2,334 tons, from San Francisco, Capt. Nilson, P.M.S.S. Co., Kowloon.
BORNEO MARU, Jap., 2,460 tons, from Moji, Capt. Ishiya, Dodwell & Co., Kowloon.
SANTA MARU, Jap., 3,574 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Kamaka, N.Y.K. Line, No. 6.
BRISBANE, Brit., 716 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. McLellan, Man Chen S.S. Co., C.K.
TENKAI MARU, Jap., 1,918 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Horikoshi, N.Y.K. Line, Kowloon.
KUCK MING, Chi., 357 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Tang Wou, Sai Hing Co., wharf.

JANUARY 26, 1919.
KAIPING, for Haiphong via Fakhbi, Sing Lee.
CHEN AN, for Hoihow, B. & S. CHEUNG ON, for Hoihow, Chun Lee. DAITOKU MARU, for Haiphong, O.S.K.
HEJAZ, for Kobe and Moji, P. & O. SANGAI, for Canton, B. & S. URUSAY MARU, for Dairen via Tsingtau, M.S.E.
KWANGLEE, for Canton, China Mch. RANUKU MARU, for Kobe, N.Y.K. YINGCHOW, for Shanghai, B. & S. PALEMBANG, for Samboe, A. P. YONGSHIN, Chi., 10 a.m., for Saigon, Chap. Cheng.
WASUN, Brit., 10 a.m., K.C. Wan, Wang Hing.

CLEARANCE.

JANUARY 26, 1919.
KAIPING, for Haiphong via Fakhbi, Sing Lee.
CHEN AN, for Hoihow, B. & S. CHEUNG ON, for Hoihow, Chun Lee. DAITOKU MARU, for Haiphong, O.S.K.
HEJAZ, for Kobe and Moji, P. & O. SANGAI, for Canton, B. & S. URUSAY MARU, for Dairen via Tsingtau, M.S.E.
KWANGLEE, for Canton, China Mch. RANUKU MARU, for Kobe, N.Y.K. YINGCHOW, for Shanghai, B. & S. PALEMBANG, for Samboe, A. P. YONGSHIN, Chi., 10 a.m., for Saigon, Chap. Cheng.
WASUN, Brit., 10 a.m., K.C. Wan, Wang Hing.

JANUARY 27, 1919.
ORIDONO MARU, for Kobe, D. & Co. KAMUI MARU, for Yokohama, Y.E.K.
TELL, for Saigon, Snowman.
TAMING, for Singapore, B. & S. ASTRAL, for Manila, Standard.
HAKUSHIN MARU, for Dairen, M.S.E.

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